



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Keownville W/A

Public Water System Name

0730004

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): _____	
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	
Name <u>Keownville Rural Water</u> <u>Sandra Jones</u>	Title <u>Book Keeper</u> <u>Book Keeper</u>
	Date <u>9-9-21</u> <u>9-9-21</u>
SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY) You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39216 Email: water_reports@msdh.ms.gov Fax: (801) 576-7800 (NOT PREFERRED)	

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2021 MAY 26 AM 8:26

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Keownville Water Association
PWS#: 0730004
May 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coffee Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Keownville Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ellis W. Chism at 662.538.4562. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at Keownville Water Building.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violatio n Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	1.4	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

10. Barium	N	2018*	.1249	.0413 - .1249	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	1.8	1.4 – 1.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/18*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.231	.166 - .231	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/18*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	81000	51000 - 81000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2020	1.5	.7 – 2	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
----------	---	------	-----	--------	-----	---	----------	---

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Keownville Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Keokuk Water Association
PWSID: 0730004
May 2021

This report is presented to you for your Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and the services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drilled from the Cedar River aquifer.

A recent water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been filed to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. This report is the first Keokuk Water Association has received a moderate susceptibility rating to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water usage, please contact Ella W. Chisholm at 662-534-6827. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at Keokuk Water Building.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it can pick up naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the production of minerals or from human activity, industrial operations, such as viticulture and food processing, oil and gas production, mining, or agricultural systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as nitrate and nitrite, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agricultural systems, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and industrial uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and dry cleaning activities. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA has established regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Pounds per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in two gallons or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 2,000 gallons or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Units	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Results or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	Notes
Inorganic Contaminants							
As, Arsenic	N	2018	1.4	No Range	ppm	0.05	Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level. Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level.
Co, Cobalt	N	2018	1249	0.11 - 1249	ppm	5	Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level. Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level.
Cr, Chromium	N	2018	1.9	1.4 - 1.6	ppm	100	Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level. Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level.
Cu, Copper	N	2018	1	0	ppm	1.3	Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level. Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level.
Pb, Lead	N	2018	0.01	0.00 - 0.01	ppm	0	Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level. Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level.
Sec, Selenium	N	2018	0.000	0.000 - 0.000	ppm	0	Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level. Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level.
Disinfection By-Products							
Chloro	N	2020	1.5	0 - 2	ppm	0	Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level. Exceeds MCLG. Exceeds MCL. Exceeds MRDL. Exceeds MRDLG. Exceeds Action Level.

* Most recent sample. No sample reported for 2020.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We do conduct the necessary equipment and methodological sampling that should be sufficient present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MRDLG now nullifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Water that has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/leadinwater>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be minerals, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Pregnant women, nursing infants, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with immunosuppression, immune system disorders, some children, and infants can be particularly at risk from chemicals. These people should consult with their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate actions to reduce the risk of illness by drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate actions to reduce the risk of illness by drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate actions to reduce the risk of illness by drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate actions to reduce the risk of illness by drinking water from their health care providers.

The Keokuk Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Keokuk
Rural
Water
Association